BEHRING SEA DECISION.

THE UNITED STATES DENIED EX. CLUSIVE JURISDICTION.

The Award of the Tribunal of Arbitration, However, Will Pht an End to Pelagic Scaling.

PARIS, August 15 .- The decision of the Behring Sen Tribunal of Arbitration was harded down at 11 o'clock this The five points of article 6 are decided against the United States; a close season is established, to begin May 1 and to continue until July 21st. This close season shall be observed both in the North Pacific Ocean and in the Behring Ses. A protected zone 's escablished extending for sixty miles around the plands. Pelagic sealing is allowed outside the zone in the Behring Sea from August The use of firearms in scaling is pro ed. The American arbitrators have

aron de Courcel, after the decision rendered, thanked the 'arbitrators for the close and intelligent attention they had brought to bear upon the case. Lord Hannen and Senator Morgan, in

acknowledged his courtesy and

e American arbitrators believe that the regulations decided upon by the triealing, and that they are botter terms stes by Great Britain as a settlement

o'cleck this morning the sever Behring Sca arbitrators held a private session in a room used by the officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs at

o'clock the arbitrators reassem bled in the room in the foreign office in which the public sessions of the tribunal

Baron De Courcel, the president of the tribunal, then delivered to the agents of the United States and Great Britain orig-inal copies of the decisions signed by all

De Courcel then addressed the bitrators, saying that he recognized the rest value of arbitration as a cause of between nations. He expressed the nion that every international arbitrarenders war less probable, and said looked forward to the time in the near exception to settle international diffi-

Senator Morgan, one of the American chitrators, and Lord Hannen, one of the chitrators appointed by Great Britain, appointed to Baron De Courcel, declaring at they reciprocated the sentiments exly extended by France to the arbitra

be session terminated amid mutual con tulations and expressions of good feel-Text of the Decision.

After a preamble stating the case subsited for decision the full text of the

nts mentioned in article 6, as to which ion upon each of them.
As to the first of said five points, we

n de Courcel, John M. Harian, Lord nen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Mar-Endlio Visconti-Venosta and Gre-W. W. Gram, being a majority of arbitrators, do decide as follows

ukase of 1821 Russia claimed tion in the sea now known as ing Sea to the extent of one hun-Italian miles from the coasts and is belonging to her, but in the se of the negotiations, which led to conclusion of the treaty of 1824, with United States, and the treaty of 182 with Great Britain, Russia admitted tha her jurisdiction in said sea should be re stricted so as to reach a cannon shot from shore. It appears that from that time up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States Russia never asserted in fact or exercised any exchsive jurisdiction in Behring Sea or any exclusive rights to the seal fisheries there in beyond the ordinary limit of territoria

As to the second of the five points we Baron de Courcel, John M. Harian, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Mar-quis Emilio Visconti-Venosta and Grecero W. W. Gram, being a majority of said arbitrators, decide and determine that Great Britain did not recognize or concede any claim upon the part of Russia to exclusive jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea outside the ary territorial waters.

As to the third point, as to so much steof as requires us to decide whatever body of water now known as Behring Sea was included in the treaty of 1820 ciwcen Great Britain and Russia, unanimously decided to determine that the body of water now known as Behring Sea was included in the phrase Pacific

ocean, as used in said treaty.
In the fourth point we decide and declare that all the results of Russia to join and to the seal fisheries passed to the United States limited by the ces-

On the fifth point we decide and de-termine that the United States have no right to the protection of or property in the seal-fishing industries in Behring Sea when found outside the three-mile

The last decision was made by Arbiel. Marquis Visconti-Venosta and Judge

Sir John Thompson dissenting. The following resolutions were added by a majority of the arbitrators, Mr. Hartan and Sir John Thompson dissent-

Article 1. The United States and Great Britain shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively to kill, capture, or

ursue at any time, or in any manner whatever, the animals commonly called for seals within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribyloff Islands, inclusive of the Teyl waters, the miles being scorraphical miles, sixty to a degree of

Article 2. The two Governments shall capture or pursue in any manner whatever during a season extending in each
year from May 19th to July 31st, inclusive, for seals on the high sea in that
part of the Pacific ocean inclusive of
Behring Sea, situated north of the thirtyfifth degree of porth latitude. degree of north latitude, or east d of the eighteenth degree of longi-from Greenwich, until it strikes the water boundary described in article thir-teen of the treaty of 1887 between the United States and Russia, following that

line up to Behring Straits.

Article 3. During the period of time in the waters in which fur sealing is allowed, only sailing vessels shall be permitted to carry on or take part in fur maked to carry on or take part in tur-scaling operations. They will, however, be at liberty to avail themselves of the use of such cances or undecked boats propelled by paddles, oars or sails, as

Article 4. Each sailing vessel authorized to carry on the fur sealing must be vided with aspecial license issued

rately in an official log book the date rately in an official log book the date and place of each operation, the number and sex of the seals captured daily. These entries shall be exchanged by each of the two Governments to each other at the end of each season.

Article 6. The use of nets, firearms or explosives is forbidden in fur sealing. These restrictions shall not apply to shot guns, when such are used in fishing

guns, when such are used in fishing other hide-bearing animals during the season when such be carried on.

Article 7. The Governments shall take steps to control the fitness of the men authorized to engage in sealing. These men shall have been proved fit to handle with sufficient skill the weapons by means of which seal fishing is carried

Article 8. The preceding regulations shall not apply to Indians dwelling on the coast of the territories of the United States or Great Britain, or carrying on scal fishing in cances or boats not transported by or used in connection with other vessels and propelled wholly by handles, cars or sails, and manned by not more than five persons in the way hitherto practiced by the Indians, provided that such Indians are not employed by other persons, and provided that with-in such canoes or undecked boats the Indians shall not hunt fur seals outside the territorial waters under contract to

the exemption is not to be construed to affect the municipal law of either ntry, nor shall it extend to the waters of Behring Sea or the waters arou the Aleutian Islands. Nothing herein stated is intended to interfere with the employment of Indians as hunters or therwise in connection with sealing ves-

sels as heretofore. Article 9. The concurrent arran ments hereby determined with a view to the protection and preservation of the fur seals shall remain in force until they have been wholly or in part abolished or modified by a common agreement between the United States and Great Britain. Said concurrent arrangements shall be submitted every five years to a new commission in order to enable both governments to consider whether, in the light of past events, there is occa-sion to make any modification thereof.

The arbitrators make a special finding on the facts agreed upon by the agents of both governments, with reference to the seizure of British vessels in Behring Sea in 1887 and 1889. In addition the arbitrators make certain

suggestions to the two governments, the most important being that they should come to an understanding to prohibit the killing of seals on land or sea for a period of from ten to thirty years, and should enact regulations to carry out the finding of the arbitrators.

LONDON, August 15.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes a dis-patch from Paris, saying that on questions of fact regarding the seizure of sealing vessels, the decision of the tribu-nal is in favor of Great Britain. The paper adds that as a natural result of this decision the United States will give Canadian scalers due compensation for seizures illegally made. The regulations providing for the close season are very stringent. Proscription of firarms may be found of very serious disadvantage by Canadian

Official Information.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—Sec-retary Gresham received two cable messages to-day from Agent John W. Foster at Paris in regard to the result of the Behring sea arbitration. So much of them as he was willing to give out reads as follows:

Decision of Behring sea tribunal rendered this morning. Article six decided against the United States. Provision made for close season, both in Pacific and Behring seas, from May 5th to July 31st, and for establishment of a protective zone of sixty miles around islands. Allows scaling outside of the zone from August 1st. Regulations prohibit the use of steam ist. Regulations promise the use of season vessels, rifles or nets in pelagic sealing, and restrict sealing to experts. Every five years these regulations are to be submitted for such modification as experience has shown to be necessary. The tors satisfied with decision.

Article six of the trenty referred to in cablegram, and which was decided against

the United States, is as follows:

In deciding the matters submitted to the arbitrators, it is agreed that the following five points shall be submitted to them, in order that their award shall embrace a distinct decision upon each of said five

omits, to-wit:
1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Behring sea and wha exclusive rights in the seal fisheries there n did Russia assert and exercise prior and ip to the time of the cession of Alaska o the United States?

to the United States?

2. How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?

3. Was the body of water now known as the Behring sea included in the phrase "Facific Ocean," as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia; and what rights, if any, in the Behring sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty? by Russia after said treaty?

Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction, and as to the seal fish-eries in Behring Sea east of the water boundary, in the treaty between United States and Russia of the 30th March, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?

5. Has the United States any right, and the united States and Russia of the south states and Russia of the States and Russia of the States and Russia of the Russia

if so, what right of protection or property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring sea, when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit? Since the year 1857 the Treasury Depart-

ment has every year, with a single ex-ception, sent one or more revenue cutters to Behring Sea for the purpose of guarding the interests of the United States centered there, including the protection of the fur seals, against infractions of the law relating to them, and that this law was not regarded as a dead letter is attested by the fact that in 1866, prior to which time vessels had not entered Beh ring Sea in any number for the purpos of pelagic sealing, there were seized in those waters four vessels, three of then British, while in the following year there were seized fifteen vessels, of which six were British, the foregoing vessels, with a single exception, being found at a dis-tance greater than three miles from land. In 1888 unofficial assurances were given to the British Government that no sein ures would be made, for at that time ne-

gotiations were being carried on looking to an amicable adjustment of the points at issue with regard to Behring Sea. By the act of March 3, 1889, Congress in effect ratified the interpretation hereto fore made by the exceutive as to the boundary of th United States in Behring Sea, as well as the seizures of vessels made under its orders in the years 1886

1887. This is conceded from the language of the act and the preceding debates. Its third section is as follows:
"See 3. That section nineteen hundred and fifty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby declared to include and apply to all the dominion of the United States in the waters of Beh-ring Sea, and it shall be the duty of the President, at a timely season in each year, to issue his proclamation and cause the same to be published one month in at least one newspaper, if any such there be, published at each United States port of entry on the Pacific loast, warning all persons against entering said waters for the purpose by its Government. Each vessel so employed shall be required to carry a distinguishing flag prescribed by its Government.

Article 5. The masters of vessels engaged in fur sealing shall enter accu-

tion of the laws of the United States

Annually since the enactment of this law the President of the United States has issued his proclamation accordingly, and in the year 1889 the revenue cutters again seized vessels disregarding its provisions, capturing in all six, five of which were

In the month of June, 1891, the United States and Great Britain agreed upon the modus vivendi, under the terms of which both governments undertook to protect seal life in the waters of Behring and in May, 1892 and 1893, this modus was

renewed for the season.

It is asserted that the United States courts, whenever the question has come up before them, have refused to interfere with the executive branch of the goverment in its interpretation of the treaty of and of the laws of Congress enacted on the basis of what the United States acquired by this treaty.

The question as to the legality of the

The question as to the legality of the seizures of British vessels within the eastern portion of Behring Sea, outside of the three-mile limit, came up for decision before Judge Dawson, of the United States Court for the District of Alaska. He sustained the action of the United States.

tained the action of the United States.

In his case for the United States Agent Foster said: "The foregoing references are made in order to show, first, the understanding which existed in the United States at the time of the purchase and cession of Alaska as to the scope and effect of the jurisdiction exercised by Rus. in over the waters of Behring sea and the enhanced value which was thereby placed on the fur seal nerd of the Pribylof Islands, and, second, that the by placed on the fur scal nerd of the Pribylof Islands, and, second, that the United States has since the purchase control of the same jurisdiction

tinued to exercise the same jurisdiction for the purpose of protecting the herd.
"But in determining what right of pro-tection of property this Government has in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring sea when such seals are found outside of the ordisuch seals are found outside of the ordi nary three-mile limit, it is not compelled, neither does it intend to rest its case altogether upon the jurisdiction over Behring sea, established or exercised by Russia prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska. It asserts that quite independently of this jurisdiction it has a right of protection and property in the fur seals frequenting the Pribliof Islands when found outside the ordinary three-mile limit, and it bases this right upon the established principles of the common and the civil law, upon the practice of nations, upon the laws of natural history and upon the common interests of mankind.

Agent Foster concluded his argument as follows: That should it be considered that the or property interest asserted by them, it be then declared and decreed to be the international duty of Great Britain to concur with the United States in the concur with the United States in the adoption and enforcement against the citizens of either nation, of such regulations to be prescribed by this high tribunal as will effectually prohibit and prevent the capture, anywhere upon the high seas, of any seals belonging to the

Soon after the receipt at the State Department to-day of Mr. Foster's dis-patches word was sent to Secretary Carlisle, who has supervision over the Seal Islands in Behring Sea, and he hastened to the State Department to confer with Secretary Gresham in regard to the decis ion. He was followed soon after by Sec retary Lamont, and the three Cabinet officers remained in close consultation for at least an hour, the result of which was the sending of a telegram to the President at Gray Gables acquainting him with the substance of the decision.

Although none of the decision.

Although none of the three ministers named will talk for publication, it was said that they were of the opinion that the United States had sustained a practical defeat on all patentials.

cal defeat on all material issues. Some surprise is expressed at the statement in Agent Foster's telegram that the American arbitrators are satisfied with ment of a protected zone and the regulaions for pengic seams are blooms on on the two contracting parties—Great Britain and the United States—and would not prevent other nations from entering waters now officially declared "an open r pelagic scaling are binding only

State and Treasury officials, approached state and freasury officials, approached to-day by a reporter, requested to be excused from expressing any opinion on the subject at least until after they had had an opportunity of reading the full cision, so as to get a better understand ing of its import and effect than was possible at present.

It is said that an adverse decision as to the claims of the United States to jurisdiction was anticipated by the administration, and that the result, there disappointment that the United States did not gain its whole point in the matter of regulations insuring the protection of the seals from pelagic seal ng in and outside of Rehri ntention was made in the interest of the preservation of the species, and it was argued that without some such prohibition the seals would undoubtedly be slaughtered indiscriminately and exter-

States in this matter. Article XIV of the treaty provides as follows:

"The high contracting parties engage consider the result of the proceedings of the tribunal of arbitration as a full, perfect and final settlement of all the questions referred to the arbitrators."

ENGLAND SATISFIED.

Mr. Gladstone's Announcement to the House of Commons.

LONDON, August 15 .- Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons today that he had received a private telegram from Paris to the effect that, with a few exceptions, the award of the Beh-ring Sea tribunal of arbitration was satisfactory to British interests.

A WHISKY TRADE MARK. An Application Made to the Patent Office by Governor Tillman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15 .-Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, has applied to the United States Patent Office for authority to use the word 'Paimetto' as a trade mark for Sout Carolina dispensary whisky. The ent officers are reticent on the subject and say that it is not the proper thin to give out information concerning trad marks until they are issued. Then the subject is a public one.

The facts of the case in question are

that some time ago Attorney-Genera Townsend, of South Carolina, came to Washington, and it is reasonably thought now that his mission was to secure the trade mark desired. The examiner to whom the application was referred de-nied it. He maintained that the statute provided for the issue of trade marks only to persons, firms and corporations, and that a State is neither. The at-

of Patents Seymour.

Their brief sets forth that a trade mark is incidental to the right of trade. and that a trade mark cannot be de-nied a State without a denial of a State's right to trade. It then reasons that the right of a State to trade is not disputed, and cites the mail service, the govern-ment control of railroads in Germany, of tobacco in France and of wines in Hun

nmissioner's decision as to whether the trade mark sought shall issue will be made public within a few AS GEN. GORDON SEES IT.

A BILL THAT HE CLAIMS WILL END THE PANIC IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

Six Months Operation of the 10 Per Cent. Tax on State Banks.

WASHINGTON, August 15 .- There was a marked falling off in the number of silver petitions presented in the Senate this morning, not more than half a dozen being sent up for reference to the Finance Committee.

A bill to repeal so much of the act of July 14, 1890, as directs the purchase of silver bullion was introduced by Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.), and referred

to the Finance Committee. Mr. Gordon introduced a bill, and before its title was read went on to explain and advocate it. It was not, he said, a panacea for all other ills; but he believed solemnly that if it were en acted into law, it would end the panic in fitteen days. That was a statement which the Senate would agree when it knew what the bill was. It was a bill not to repeal the ten per cent. tax on State banks, but to suspend its operation for six months. The effect of it would be this: The cotton crop was to be moved. Only vesterday a telegram had been sent from the cotton centres with a request that something be done with a request that something be done in the Treasury to have bills of lading authenticated changes ble for money, or to have some course provided to move the cotton. The bill would enable the banks of Savannah, for instance (the cen-tral port for cotton), to issue for the time being their individual notes. The programme was this: Bank A, with a capital of \$100,000, would issue notes to the amount of twenty per cent, of that capital. There were six such banks in Savannah. All of them would indorse the bills of each. In addition to that, col lateral security would be put up. This would be true as to all State banks of Savannah; so that, within ten days, there would be at least \$600,000 additional money in circulation in that city. It would not be, perhaps, money; but would be the notes of individual banks, and

would be good for paying debts there and elsewhere. So it would be in all the other cities. If objection were made that the repeal of the tax on State bank circulation would encourage the estabcirculation would encourage the estab-lishment of State banks, the reply was that no one would think of taking a dollar of stock in a new bank that would be wiped out of existence by the ex-piration of the provisions of the act. Only last night he had had a confer-ence with a large number of as able bankers as there were in the country, and they were all of the opinion that the circulation thus provided would relieve Georgia, Texas, Mississippi and all the

Georgia, Texas, Mississippi and all the cotton States within a few days after the removal of the embargo on the movement of the cotton crop. It was a mat-ter of gigantic moment to those States. The banks were to-day absolutely no only without ability to provide the money for moving the cotton crop, but they were without ability to command their own money lying on deposit in the city of New York. The checks which they drew on their own deposits in the New York banks were paid in some other way than in the circulating medium. The bill which he introduced would supply temporary currency, which would pay every dollar of indebtedness in any State that happened to possess it. There was not a merchant in any of the towns of that region who would not recognize the fact that the notes of any bank to the amount of twenty per cent. of its capital would be good in themselves. But, in addition to that, the banks would have to put up dorse its notes. Ther money in the country would be. They would be equivalent to a ship load of gold, and would at once

move the entire cotton crop, and relieve the commercial stringcacy. He asked the serious attention of the Senate to the bill. While he knew that his remark that it would relieve the panic in fifteen days was calculated to provoke a smile, he still undertook to say that it would relieve the panic in Georgia in ten days after its passage. It would do so in every other Southern State. They had never had a defaulting bank in the city of Savannah except when they were wiped out of existence during the war. He asked the reference of the bill to the Finance Committee, and he asked that committee to report

back promptly.
The bill was then read and referred to the Finance Committee. It suspends for six months the operation of section 412 of the Revised Statutes, which imooses a tax of 10 per cent, on the notes of State banks, Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the Finance

Committee, reported back the bill intro-luced by him yesterday to enable national banks to issue circulation to the amount of the par value of the bonds deposited by them. The bill, he said, had not only the indorsement of the Committee on Finance and of the Secretary of the Treasury, but a similar measure had bassed the Senate unanimously last ses-

He did not, by any manner of means proclaim the measure as one of entire relief; but he looked upon it as a measure of relief. It would to some extent, help the people. It would authorize an in-crease of \$19,000,000 of circulation of na-tional banks on the bonds already de-posited; there was not a doubt that it would result in an increase of from \$40, 000,000 to \$50,000,000-an increase of cur-rency that would be, at this ime, a so-

lace and comfort to the people in every quarter of the United States. An objection from Mr. Cockrell sent the bill over until to-morrow. Mr. Voor-hees gave notice that he would to-morrow move to put it upon its passage. He also asked and obtained leave for the Comsions of the Senate, and gave notice of a

The Senate then took up the question of the Montage

The Senate then took up the question of the Montana Senatorship, and Mr. Hunton made a speech in support of Mr. Mantle's right to the seat.

At the close of Mr. Hunton's speech the resolution offered last Tuesday by Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.), directing the Committee on Finance to report at once a bill to repeal the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act, and that a vote be taken on seech repeal on Tuesday, the 22d, was on such repeal on Tuesday, the 22d, was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Lodge made an argument in advocacy of it.

He was far from thinking that the Sherman act was the only cause of the existing state of things.

He believed the practical effect of its

repeal would be a tendency to lower the rates of interest on money, make money casier and relieve the existing stringency.

The first step in restoring confidence of interest. English money did not come here because Englishmen had the belief that the United States might at any time that the United States might at any time go on the single silver standard. He did not forget, however, that affirmative and positive legislation in reference to the currency would have to be enacted. But that legislation would take time, thorough consideration and ample dis-cussion. He believed that now more

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15 .- The

gress. If the country was to have free coinage, let the country know it; if it was to have a limited coinage, let the country know it; and if there was to be an unconditional repeal of the silver act, let the country know it.

Mr. Welcott award with V. Loke

Cimps.

and Austria were buying gold and partly because the United States had purchased

more goods abroad than it had sold

All these causes were utterly indeper

dent of and irrespective of silver and the Sherman act. If there had not been a

dollar's worth of silver in the country and if there had never been a line of silver legislation, the blight would have come exactly the same, Silver was not

esponsible for it.
At the close of Mr. Wolcott's speech

the Lodge resolution was laid aside without action, and Mr. Hoar addressed the

Senate on Mr. Vest's resolution as to bi

metallism. His speech was a general dis-cussion of the whole question of the re-lation of sliver and gold, and was a plea for conservative speech and action. He announced him-

self in favor of both these metals as cur-rency on a parity. He had always been a bimetallist, but it was the bimetallism

of Washington and Jefferson which rec-

ognized gold as the finer metal, and ne-

At the close of Mr. Hoar's speech a dis-cussion started as to the old question of

by Messrs, Stewart, Cockrell, Aldrich, Hoar

and Sherman. Finally, at 5:10 P. M., af ter a brief executive session, the Senate

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15,-The debate in the House to-day was not especially important. It metely gave an opportunity for four members to give ex-

The most interesting speech-because

it was money against credit. Dollars could not be obtained for industrial en-

terprises because the dollars were piled

up in Wall street.

Mr. Blanchard, in speaking in favor of free colnage, reviewed the silver legislation of the country, and quoted from both the Democratic and Republican

both the Democratic and Republican platforms, and expressed his opinion that if the Republican platform meant any-thin, not twenty Republicans would vote for the Wilson bill. The Chicago plat-form had declared for the repeal of the

Sherman law, and then had declared for

bimetallism. That portion of the plat-form ought to be carried out in a single

bill-bimetallic standard. If the friends of sliver yielded to this demand of the

gold people, they yielded that which noth-

posed to replace silver with other cur-rency. The United States had reached a

point in wealth, prosperity and industry

that it could afford to lead and not fol-low. (Applause.) This country had de-

clared its political liberty in the days of

claired its financial liberty? "He who would be free himself must strike the blow." (Ap-

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) said that it

was to be regretted that the President in his message to Congress had not been

so void of partisanship as he asked the

Houses to be. It was unfortunate that the Executive of the country, looking

forward to the condition which por-tended violent opposition to his views, had seen fit to first appeal to partisan-

ship, and to unjustly proclaim to the people that the present peril of the country grew out of the legislation of

the Republican patry. If the pending debate should develop into a partisan discussion, its instigation would be found

self. The President had declared that the Republicans had been responsible for

the condition of affairs, and this declara-tion would be the origin of political dis-

said, could be traced to the Sherman

Leviticus, he called attention to the selection of a scapegoat, and said that the Democratic party could not select

the McKinley act as a scapegoat, and so it had devoted the lamb to the Lord,

and sent the silver bill into the wilderness. (Laughter). The difficulty in which the country now found itself was attributable to the fact that the people

fesred the tinkering with the protective tariff by the Democratic party.

must come together on this question.
The Republicans could be relied upon to

to do their duty. This was their country, and they could not afford to put it in a

ole. (Applause). Mr. Hall (Dem., Mo.) spoke in favor of

a greater volume of currency, and of the free coinage of silver. The present finan-cial condition put the people of the United States absolutely at the mercy of

men dealing in large financial transac-tions in the United States, or in any other nation with which we held com-

other nation with which we held com-mercial relations.

Mr. Snodgrass (Dem., Tenn.) could not

vote for the Wilson bill. It affected but

one sentence of the Sherman act, and did not carry out the intention of the

Chicago platform. That convention plat-form pledged the Democratic party not only to repeal the entire infamous act,

but to coin gold and silver at a parity.

The cry of the people was for more money, and the best way to secure that end was to provide for the free coinage

of silver.

The present fight was between the debtor and creditor classes. The former were numbered by the millions; the latter by the thousands. The shylocks were de-

by the thousands. The snylocks were de-manding the pound of flesh, while the people were asking Congress for relief; and the men who refused to grant this relief would be branded as traitors to

the people.
The House, then, at 5 o'clock, adjourn-

To Report the Bill Favorably.

He warned the Democrats that they

cussion, if discussion there should be.

cessarily the standard of value.

adjourned until to-morrow.

pression to their views.

against free coinage.

will endeavor to reach some conclusion let the country know it.

Mr. Wolcott agreed with Mr. Lodge that this was not a party question; he did not agree with him that the present disurbed state of the finances of the country were in any way attributable to the Sherman law. It had come partly because of European losses in South America and Australia; partly because Russia and Australia; partly because Russia. on the silver question. Senator Voorhees subsequently notified the Senate of this action, and asked authority to sit during the session of the Senate

SILVER MEN MORE HOPEFUL. The Effect of Senator Vest's Decided Stand Against Repeat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15 .- The decided and unmistakable stand taken by Senator Vest on the silvar question yesterday has had the effect of strengthening the hopes of the silver men, and they are to-day still more sanguing in their state-ments that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law is an impossibility. His un-restricted attack on the President, re-garding his financial views as expressed a his message, has undoubtedly had its effect, and it is understood now that ha effect, and it is understood now that he has taken the lead, and that some other senators will follow him in the same direction. The silver men say that the sentiments expressed by Mr. Vest show that their claims have not been unreasonably founded, and that the President's message, instead of increasing the feeling for repeal, has had the opposite result.

The anti-repealites have the advantage in that they have a definite object in

in that they have a lefinite object in view, believing that porsession is ninetenths of the law, and that it is much easier to hold on to what they have got than to allow their possession to slip from them, and after that try to obtain some-thing which will better their condition. responsibility for the demonetization of silver, and was carried on for some time They are closely bound together in their determination not to allow the present law to be repealed unless in the same clause which wipes the Sherman law from the statute books there is enacted a new measure which will better satisfy

new n.easure which will better satisfy their demands.

On the other hand the repealers are un-decided as to what course to pursue, and as the number on the Republican side who favor this action is as large as that on the Democratic it is still more difficult for them to have a united force, and for

It was really the first Republican protest sgainst free columne-was delivered by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio which was lack-Though, as stated, it is almost a cer tainty that the Senate will not act finally on the sliver question until the House has decided what it will do in this mating neither in sarcasm nor satire.

Mr. Snodgiars, a Democrat from Tennessee, rade a litter assault upon his colleague. Mr. Patterson, on account of the position taken by that gentleman argument free college. ter, still among the Senators personally there is a unanimous desire to do some-thing which will relieve the present thing which will relieve the present monetary distress, and consequently the bill introduced by Senator Voorhees to After prayer and the reading and approval of the Journal (before a small attendance of members) Mr. Burrows offered a resolution giving Charles E. allow the national banks to issue circula-tion up to the full par value of the bonds deposited with the United States Treasury Belknap the right to contest the seat of George F. Richardson from the Fifth district of Michigan. to secure their circulation meets with general approval. The Finance Commit-tee held the meeting called for this morn-ing, and after a short discussion the committee agreed, with only one dissent-Mr. Richardson (the sitting member) asked that the resolution be laid over until to-morrow, and it was so ordered.

The silver debate was then resumed, Mr. Hucheson (Texas) concluding his ing vote, to report it favorably to the Senate at once, and it was called up for action by Mr. Voorhees shortly after the remarks begun yesterday in favor of free colnage of silver. He attributed the Senate met. It is not likely to receive much opposition in the upper chamber and may pass before the House finally votes on the silver question. Then the discussion on these two financial measures present business depression to the bulls and bears of Wall street. The real con-troversy was not gold versus silver, but

will be transferred. The Finance Committee will then take up the silver question actively and decide upon some bill to be reported for the consideration of that body, and the National Bank bill will go over to the House. The conviction is growing stronger among men of most experience in Congress that the efforts to sattle the silver. gress that the efforts to settle the question are going to be futile. While it is possible, and at this time seems even more probable, that all amendments to the Unconditional Repeal bill will fall in the House, the anti-silver men are very nervous about the vote on the prov for free coinage of silver at 20 to 1. silver men will undoubtedly have their strongest hope on that amendment. They are not at all sanguine themselves that the amendment will carry, but they have no fear of a repeal bill becoming a law silver being attached by the Senate s the almost universal expression of pinion among experienced men to-day that it will be absolutely impossible for unconditional repeal to go through the

The silver men are counting on a close vote in the House on the 20 to 1 amendment, and without quite venturing the hope that this amendment will carry at once, they express the opinion that if it should fall the popularity of the trated to lead the Senate to accep that as the strongest measure in connec tion with the repeal bill, and that the sion in any bill which may pass that body. If this action is taken by the cf its being agreed on after conference by the House. It appears at this time almost certain that the Senate will not pass an unconditional repeal. If the two houses disagree on this point that leaves no legislation. If the two houses vision, it is believed that the President will veto it, so that the situation ap-pears to be unfavorable to the accom-pilshment of anything.

So strongly convinced are many of the leading conservative men that this is the situation, that they are talking very earnestly of getting to work at once on some measure for the relief of the finan-cial situation more general and effective than the mere provision for an in-creased circulation of national bank notes, which has already been introduced in the Senate. There is no doubt that as soon as the committee on bankthat as soon as the committee on bank-ing and currency has been organized they will get to work at once on some gen-eral measure, in which sliver will not figure, providing for an increase in the volume of currency sufficient to meet all demands of trade. They seem to feel that there is more chance of accomplishing something in this line than in the line on which they are already at work. But the whole situation is terribly mixed, and the wisest do not yet see their way clear.

WANT UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL. Business Men of Columbus, Ga., Act on the Financial Situation.

COLUMBUS, GA., August 15.-A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Board of Trade was held this afternoon to consider Trade was held this afternoon to consider the financial situation. Business men not members of the board also were invited, and considerable harmony was manifested. Resolutions were adopted urging Georgia's Senators and Representatives to work for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law; also, requesting the Columbus Clearing-House Association to issue certificates and approving the action of the cotton mills of the city in issuing certificates to be taken in payment of ertificates to be taken in payment debts for the next sixty days. Banks will take these certificates, and merchants pleage themselves to accept them as currency. This will afford immense relief to the people, and swill shord unmense relief to the people, and swill enable the mills to run on full time and employ full force. Great gratification is expressed generally to-night at this action of the board.

A Sig Grain Elevator Burned, BUFFALO, N Y., August 15.-Th the currency would have to be enacted.

But that legislation would take time, thorough consideration and ample discussion. He believed that now more important than any financial or economical discussion was prompt action. What the people wanted above everything was to see action—some sort of action in Condense in the currency would have to be enacted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—The gan and Ganson streets, having a capacity of 12,000,000 businels, and valued at three-quarters of a million dollars, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, and the condense in the people wanted above everything was to see action—some sort of action in Condense in the currency would have to be enacted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—The gan and Ganson streets, having a capacity of 12,000,000 businels, and valued at three-quarters of a million dollars, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. About a dozen frame structures, mostly saloons and dwellings, were also burned. Total loss \$800,000.

COL. BLOUNT RETURNS.

HE GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE HA WALLAN SITUATION

In an Interview Before Leaving Honolulu The Provisional Government Tak-

ing Care of Itself.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15 .- Among the passengers on the steamer Gaelle, which arrived this morning were James H. Blount, American Minister to Hawaii. Mr. Yang, the new Chinese Minister to the United States, and ex-Minister to Japan, Frank Combs.

Minister Bloan: Ta ka

Monister Boan: Ta ks.

HONOLULU, via SAN FRANCISCO,
August 15.—The leading topic of discussion here for the last forty-eight hours
has been Minister Blount's announcement that he would leave by the steamer
Gaelic today, it has lately transpired Gaelic to-day. It has lately transpired that he has taken a definite stand back of the provisional Government on certain demands made by the Japaness. Promidetaands made by the Japaness. Prominent annexationists declare Mr. Blount to be favorable to the establishment of a protectorate over Hawafi. The royists are not favorably impressed by the proposed new treaty from Washington, while, on the other hand, annexationists are elated, and assert that they will have still other grounds for believing that the beginning of the end has reached.

In reply to inquiries, during an extended interview, Minister Blount said

in substance:
"I am going home, owing to the pressure of my private affairs. I am done with my work here, and there is no necessity for me to remain. Besides, I cessity for me to remain. Besides, I shall leave things here in good shape, and there is no anticipation that trouble will be precipitated during an interval of thirty days, which will likely pass before my successor can arrive, if he does not come on the Australia before I leave. I have notified the State Department of my intended departure. I shall turn over the archives of the deshall turn over the archives of the department, with other property, to Con-sul-General Severance at noon of August 18th, if the Gaelic arrives in the morning. There is no danger of any disturbances from annexationists, and in conversation with the leading royalists, I have opposition to the provisional Government until after the decision of the United States is announced on the proposition for annexation. I am anxious to get home, and am confident the provisional

home, and am confident the provisional Government is capable of preserving the peace and quiet of the country."

Throughout the interview ran the prevailing idea that Minister Elount considered the provisional Government as a fixture, not to be disturbed, unless the United States should see fit to change its policy hereafter. When approached about the contents of his report, he replied that he intended leaving Hawaii without that he intended leaving Hawaii without expressing an opinion on either side of the question at issue, but the entire tenor of his conversation went to show that his reserved opinion was that the Gov-ernment of the United States should uphold the present island Government in the interest of America and Americans.

the interest of America and Americans. This morning it was learned directly and positively that the Japanese Government has lately been pressing the provisional Government for some prompt assurance of future suffrage for Japanese immigrants here. After consultation with Minister Blount, the provisional Government declined to answer the Japanese Government, pending the settlement of the annexation question by the of the annexation question by the United States.

PRONOUNCED YELLOW FEVER.

The Physician Decides That Surgeon Branham Has the Dread Disease.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 15 .- A special and Carter, of the Marine Hospital Service: Drs. Buford, Hazelburst and Butts, pert from New Orleans, were in consultation four hours to-day upon the case of Surgeon John Branham. Owing to the extreme illness of the patient, only ex-perts went into his room. Their diagnosis and the daily records of the case were taken into the consultation room, along with excretions for bacteriological examiwith excretions for bacteriological examination. After the consultation, the docors met in council with the city board of health and the city council, but two hours' consultation in that assembly failed of a conclusion as to whether Surgeon Branham had yellow fever or some other fever, and an adjournment, was had until 7. ham had yellow lever of some other and an adjournment was had until 7 o'clock to-night. It is said experts were divided in council as to the disease being or not being yellow fever. After an adjournment of the evening session of the council between the experts and city officials, it was officially announced that Surgeon Branhan's case is yellow fever. Two of the physicians voted in the mirow of the physicians voted in the in-nority. The report assures the public that everything has been done to isolate the case, and that the experts believe Brunswick will not be infected. The case was contracted at quarantine, where Surscon Branham was ordered to make an examination of a suspicious vessel. Sur-geons Carter and Hutton will remain at Brunswick for awhile. There is no ex-citement in the city. Extra sanitary precautions are being taken.

Yellow Fever Investigation. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—John Guiteras, professor of pathology in the University of Pennsylvania, and formerly a passed assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service, was in the city to-day in consultation with Surgeon-General Wy-man. Professor Guiteras is a yellow fever expert, and left to-night for Brunswick, Ga., and other Southern points to investi-gate the yellow fever and to determine the doubtful cases.

No New Cases. PENSACOLA, FLA., August 15.—This is the eighth day since the death of little Ellen Wood, and to-night at 6 o'clock the Ellen Wood, and to-night at 5 o'clock the usual report given is posted by the board of health, "No new cases."

The people are expecting an early end of our troubles. The Wood family preferred not to go to Georgia, and will not be removed, as was stated yesterday.

Surgeon Murray at Pensacola, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.— Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, received a telegram from Surgeon-General Murray, amounc-ing his arrical at Pensacola. He was sent from the quarantine station at Dry Tortuges, Fla.

More Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Owen J. H. Summers for United States Attorney for the Northern

district of Florida.

Robert B. Mayes, of Mississippi, has been appointed Chief of Division of the Sixth Auditor's Office, Treasury Department. W. H. Kitchen, of North Carolina, Chinese Irspector, has resigned.

Range of thermometer at the Times office yesterday, August 15, 1893, was as follows: 9 A. M., 50; 12 M., 50; 3 P. M., 56; P. M., 83; 9 P. M., 75; 12 M., 70. Average, 50 1-3.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.-Virginia and North Carolina-Warz westerly winds; fair weather,